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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Cleveland's Testimony Closed—Frantic Dispatch from Redpath to Beecher—Cleveland the Accredited Ambassador—Moulton Again on the Stand—He Contradicts the Evidence of his Cashier.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Nearly all who presented themselves to-day at the Brooklyn City Court room, and bearing tickets of admission to the great scandal trial, were accommodated with seats.

The cross-examination of Mr. Cleveland was then continued. He was shown a paper and said: I gave this power of attorney to Mr. Shearman since Thursday of last week. When I testified before I said I did not know where it was because it had gone out of my hands. I went from Boston to the White Mountains on the 4th of September; the committee had made its report on the 28th of August. Before going to Boston I heard that a second statement was in preparation by Moulton; this paper was the subject of discussion between Beecher and myself before I left the White Mountains; I heard this report was another assault on Beecher, and also that it was in reference to the charge of blackmail against Moulton. In my visit to Boston, under instructions from Beecher, I was to hear no explanation in regard to these charges until I met Moulton and Tilton had said should be withdrawn absolutely; my visit was simply to hear what Redpath had to say, or any of the gentlemen; I was sent to see what all the telegraphing to him meant. Beecher said he would have nothing to do with any accommodation or settlement until Moulton and Tilton withdrew absolutely what they had said against his moral character. I did not expect to meet Tilton or Moulton in Boston. In case Mr. Redpath's explanations satisfactory I was to take back the answer to Beecher at the White Mountains.

Witness was asked whether, on being given written authority by Mr. Beecher to act for him in the matter, he would have returned with an answer to Beecher. He replied: I would have returned to Beecher with the answers I did not expect to meet Moulton at Boston, but I thought I would meet Tilton; I went to Boston so as to confer in court; to Redpath, Gov. Claflin and other gentlemen, who telegraphed. I had nothing special to confer with regard to this charge of blackmail against Moulton. I do not recollect that anything in particular was to be done with regard to withdrawing the charge of blackmail against Moulton; there was a conversation about it, however, before I went to Boston, I did not understand that I was to withdraw the charge. This power of attorney was handed to me before I started for Boston, and I did not examine it until I was on the way there. I did not sign any paper as Beecher's agent; no gentleman showing the paper to any person. Redpath and I did not discuss the limitation of my power by the paper. I understood from Redpath that General Butler and Moulton were to see him next day.

Mr. Shearman read the letter from Redpath to Beecher, as follows:

TREMONT HOUSE, BOSTON, September 12, 1874.

H. W. BEECHER—Come in the name of the Father, Herald immediately to avert a terrible calamity. I have through three years labored to effect a settlement honorable to all, and will hold only for a day. Do not frustrate me with hesitation.

(Signed) JAMES REDPATH.

The dispatch was in Latin.

Beecher's answer, in English, was as follows:

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, September 12, 1874.

Cleveland will meet you at depot. I have given him a full letter of authorization. Cannot leave here until Monday, if I can at all.

H. W. B.

Witness continued: Beecher told me about these telegrams on the evening of September 12th and I left for Boston next morning. On that night there may have been an allusion about my going to Boston next morning; I cannot remember the dispatch being sent on the previous night. I would go on my own authority with full documentary authority. His letter of authority was handed me when I was getting into the stage to take the cars. On the 31st of December, 1873, I severed my connection with the *Christian Union*. I entered into partnership with Hurlbut & Co., paper manufacturers; when I entered that firm I offered to supply Ford & Co. with material, which was declined. I did not tell Ford I could ruin the *Christian Union*, that I knew the secret of Beecher's relations with Mrs. Tilton. The draft of the report was drawn up by Mr. Winslow, and then one or more before the committee the witnesses examined were not shown.

Mr. Beach here asked Mr. Shearman for the minutes of the testimony taken by the stenographer, and the latter replied that he would see about it.

Witness was handed a book of the proceedings of the Investigation Committee, and was pointed to a part which he was asked if he remembered; he turned around to the Court and said: Your Honor, in my present state I cannot analyze the report of the committee word by word, and I therefore ask the consideration of the Court.

The question was repeated and he said he did not remember that it was. I have a recollection about hearing of a paper written to Dr. Storrs in 1870, saying that Tilton's wife had informed him that Beecher had solicited Mrs. Tilton to be a wife to him, with all that that may implied. The committee did not consider that Moulton's statement came up as evidence. I do not recollect that the committee sed four letters in Moulton's statement, in making up their report. In two or three ways before the committee made its report, Moulton's attorney received a dispatch saying that he was willing to go before the committee. The report had not then passed from the committee. I took no part in the proceedings when the report was made; I voted on it. I do not know if any other member of the committee was present then. I do not remember an interview with Mr. Tilton in the *Golden Age* office about the publication of the Bacon article, and in which I advised him not to reply to it. I said to Tilton in my store that he wanted to make a direct issue he should write to the church and not go to such persons as Dr. Bacon or any other person outside the church, and that this would be a more manly way of dealing with the matter. Tilton did send a letter to the church May 4, 1874, when it was discussed by the Examining Committee, but no action was taken on it.

After recess, Mr. Cleveland resumed the stand and testified: In the fall of 1874 the first charges were brought to my mind; I had no knowledge of them until that year, when I read of them in Tilton's statement. This is the first I knew of the character of them. I already knew them in a general way when they were referred to. I understood there were charges against Tilton in a specific way. I was present when they were disposed of, and heard the report of the committee read. In the discussion I learned that they were charges against Bowman and Tilton of slandering their pastor. I understood the charges to consist in slandering the pastor's moral character in relation to his relations with women. I did not know if Mr. West was called before the Examining Committee, but he was not called before the Investigating Committee. I do not now why he was not called or why I did not suggest his name as the author of these charges. The letter from Tilton, of August 1, declining to appear again before the committee was sent before I went to the White Mountains. I remember Mr. Shearman's card in the *Independent*, which was prepared by Shearman and Tilton to clear the latter from any charge of aspersion cast on him by the Beecher letter. This finished the cross-examination.

Redirect examination—Mr. Beecher never authorized the publication of the tripartite covenant; He made an effort to prevent it. I supply hearsay. Mr. West had referred charges; I was not a member of the Examining Committee then, but am now. This committee never make known any matters before them to any members of the churches. At the meeting of the church in October, 1873, nothing was said in the report about these charges. When Tilton spoke of them I do not remember that he mentioned West's name. When I became a member of the committee its papers were not placed in my hands, nor were the West charges talked about in my hearing. In the examination in my sick room my state of health was not so good that I could remember what was asked me. On June 27th I did not mention the names suggested by Mr. Beecher as members of the Investigating Committee to Mr. Shearman or Mr. Tracy. These names would have occurred to every member of Plymouth church who would be called on to suggest names for such a purpose. Mr. Beecher then submitted to these gentlemen called in, the names of William M. Evarts, George William Curtis and William Cullen Bryant to act as a committee in this matter. If Evarts had then no relation to Mr. Beecher's counsel or otherwise, that I know of. Mr. White was not present until the 19th of July, when Tilton was before the committee I received legal advice to the effect that if the Investigating Committee went on with their labors without having the ratification of the Examining Committee they would be liable to be sued for libel. This preferred to the publication of the testimony, and not to the taking of it. I had no knowledge that West was possessed of any knowledge of the charges against Beecher. We had used every effort to get documents and statements from Moulton prior to the receipt of his dispatch of August 28th, and the committee had their report completed at that time. The report was submitted on the 28th of August. When I had correspondence with Mrs. Ovington, I had no knowledge that Mrs. Tilton was going to leave her home. I never entered into any design to get her to leave her home.

Re-cross-examination—The legal advice I received related simply to the publication of the testimony, and not to the simple announcement of this committee. I did not mention the names of Bryant, Evarts and Curtis in my testimony given before. When my testimony was taken I was dressed and lying down in my room. I was able to move about in my room; my state of health is such now that my mind is affected and my remembrance defective.

SUBPŒNA RECALLED.

This was all the questions put to the witness and he was allowed to leave the stand. At the request Judge Fullerton and Moulton entered the court room, causing some little commotion among the spectators. Moulton then took his place on the witness stand for further cross-examination, and said: I have known Samuel S. Partridge since 1861, but do not remember any conversation about Tilton's reasons for writing the life of Victoria Woodhull.

The Witness was asked if he said to him that Tilton wrote this life to put himself at the head of the Spiritualists of the country, as there were more Spiritualists than Congregationalists?

To this question Judge Fullerton objected, and an argument ensued between Mr. Evarts and Mr. Beach on the subject, and the latter agreed that it was wholly immaterial to the issue of the case.

After some further argument, Judge Neilson decided that he would allow the question.

The question was repeated and witness said: as Spiritualism is original. I knew no such thing and said no such thing. I told Partridge, however, that the Spiritualists of the country did not consider the Congregationalists; I do not know what suggested this remark. We conversed about Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Tilton, Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Woodhull. I had no conversation with Partridge about Tilton's reason for writing the life of Mrs. Woodhull; I will swear that if I did have such a conversation with him I never said that Tilton told me so, and that I did not tell Partridge that.

PARTRIDGE RECALLED.

Moulton was then allowed to leave the stand, and Partridge was recalled by the defense. He was asked what Moulton had said in about Tilton's reasons for publishing the Woodhull life, and he answered that Moulton had said the same here Mr. Beach objected and the answer was ruled out by the Court.

On further cross-examination by Mr. Beach, witness said: This conversation occurred shortly after the publication of the pamphlet; think it was in the year 1872 that this conversation took place. This conversation was in the office of Woodruff & Robinson, in the fall of the year. My duties there were receiving and paying out moneys and making entries in the books.

The adjournment of the court for the day interrupted the further cross-examination of Partridge.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1875.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS—CLOSE OF THE ANNUAL SESSION—IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE CONVENTION.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters resumed this morning their annual session, with an even smaller attendance than yesterday. Among the documents presented was the report of the Committee on the Origin of Fire Patents and Gas. The report recommends the encouragement of inventors who are studying the best means for the prevention or extinguishing of fire. The number of fires from incendiarism, the use of friction matches and illuminating and other oils, it is stated, increases yearly. Nearly one-third of all ordinary losses which are paid arise from incendiarism. Out of 1,396 fires which occurred in this city in 1872, 439 originated from friction matches. An increase in the cost of insurance, in the judgment of the committee, would drive many such hazardous articles out of use. The committee considers the question of oils an important one and worthy of compulsory legislation, and recommends that a proper form of a law be prepared, which shall fully cover the necessities of the case, and be presented to the Legislatures of all the States. In granting policies, the privileges of using lighter products of petroleum should be ignored. In gas machines, the necessity of insisting that all parts of the machines, except service pipes, shall be placed at a sufficient distance outside of the premises, to obviate all chance of accident, is considered to be very apparent. The committee, in conclusion, offered the following:

Resolved, That it be a rule of this board that no permit be granted for lighting with the vapor of any of the light products of petroleum, when the generator, blower or any part of the apparatus in the gas machine (so-called) is located in or adjoining the premises.

The report was accepted and referred to the Executive Committee.

The report of the Committee of Co-operation for the West, was read and, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Chicago, accepted and referred to the Executive Committee.

George T. Hope, of the Continental, New York, at the request of the delegates, addressed the Convention on the subject of aggregate winds and their influence on different cities, so that the National Board might be enabled to form properly protected risk in taking hazards. Mr. Hope stated that he had placed himself in communication with the Bureau of the Signal Service, with a view to ascertaining if it was possible to obtain a tabulated schedule of the velocity of wind over the various cities of the Union, and was informed that they could. He therefore thought the National Board should take some action on the matter, and consequently offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that a committee of five be appointed by the Executive Committee to correspond with the United States Signal Service Department upon the subject and to tabulate the information obtained.

The following Executive Committee was elected for the ensuing year: Stephen Crowell, D. A. Heald, John W. Murray, Charles Platt, A. G. Baker, D. D. Smith, D. Lockwell, L. B. Hall, George P. Cram, George L. Chase and Henry Kellogg.

A long discussion took place as to whether the Royal Insurance Company of London should have more than one vote. Agents of the company claimed that they had fourteen votes, inasmuch as no one agent of the company has authority to vote for another. The Chairman ruled that the Royal Insurance Company was entitled to but one vote, in which he was sustained by an overwhelming majority. A protest was entered against the Brewers' and Maltsters' Company voting, which caused a brief discussion. One of the directors of the company stated that should the right of voting be denied, he would hand in his resignation. Notwithstanding this, the protest was sustained by a large majority. The question of the Royal Insurance Company of London was again brought up, and the special agent, Mr. Bedail, was asked to cast his vote in order to obviate any ill-feeling between his company and the board. This he, however, declined to do, on the grounds that he had no authority to cast a vote for the company and was only empowered to vote individually.

H. A. Oakley was re-elected President for the ensuing year, and L. G. Hendee Vice President. The latter refused to serve, and G. L. Chase was chosen in his stead. The special committee to whom was referred the various reports, offered the following recommendation, which was adopted:

That the Treasurer of the board be an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee.

That the Statistical, Legislative and Taxation bureaus be made one, to be known as the Statistical Bureau, and that a secretary be appointed to the management of the same and be instructed to devote all his time in promoting the interests of said bureau.

That it is deemed inadvisable to make a reduction in the present schedule of rates, but that the committee prefer leaving the matter entirely in the hands of the Executive Committee, with full power to act.

That rates on buildings be fixed at two and one-half for three, and four for five years.

That the number of supervising agents of the board be increased at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

That general and special agents be requested to extend their cordial and hearty support to the National Board and keep it constantly advised of all events transpiring at a distance by which its interests might be affected.

That the expense of local boards be dealt with as suggested in the reports of the Executive Committee and general agents.

That all agents and officers of the companies found in any way violating the rules of the board be punished by fines, the proceeds of such fines to be paid into the Bureau of Statistics, Construction and Fire Prevention and to be used toward their maintenance.

That all paid surveyors be subject to the directions of the Executive Committee, to be called upon when not otherwise employed.

That the Executive Committee be empowered to make appointments in the fire department salvage corps and water supply.

That the subject of the form of policy be recommitted to the Executive Committee, with full power to act.

Mr. Perry's resolution, that a member of the National Board was fully entitled to go into any local board, was thought up and caused considerable discussion. The resolution was finally referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion of D. R. Smith, it was resolved to suggest to the Executive Committee the propriety of adding two more members to their body, one to represent Chicago and one Boston.

On motion of Mr. Platt, the Executive Committee was advised to add a member from the Southern States to their body.

The Chairman was, at his request, authorized to reconstruct the standing committees as soon as practicable.

After granting President Oakley leave of absence and authorizing him to represent the Board while in Europe, for the purpose of obtaining any valuable information on insurance matters, the Convention adjourned.

SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN A. P. ST. JOHN.

Captain Alonson P. St. John, until recently General Manager, Superintendent and Treasurer of the People's Line of steamers on the Hudson river, committed suicide to-day by shooting, while sitting in the barber shop on board the steamer St. John.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.

Charles C. Lewis, of the firm of Webster, Lewis & Co., which recently failed, committed suicide at his hotel yesterday.

NORTHERN PACIFIC—RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT CASS—CHARLES B. WRIGHT, OF PHILADELPHIA, ELECTED.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad to-day, the resignation of George W. Cass, the President, was accepted. An election was at once held to fill the vacancy, and Charles B. Wright, of Philadelphia, was chosen unanimously. Mr. Wright has been a director for four years of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and Chairman of its Finance Committee.

INVESTIGATION OF GRAIN CHARGES.

The State Senate Committee, to-day, continued their inquiries into the charges for handling grain at this terminus. One receiver of grain stated that the charges for handling grain, which were yesterday given as three-and three-quarter cents per bushel, had been incorrectly computed, and gave the following schedule: Reweighing grain, three-fourths of a cent; storage, three-fourths of a cent; lighterage, one and a half cents; reweighing for foreign shipment, three-fourths of a cent; extra charge for delivery on board ship, from five-eighths to three-fourths of a cent, and for screening, one-fourth cent. He thought handling grain ought to be done here as cheaply as at Buffalo.

CLEVELAND.

The "Plaindealer" Loses a Libel Suit—$2,250 Damages.

CLEVELAND, April 23.—In the libel suit of J. F. Young against the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, a verdict was rendered to-day in the United States Circuit Court awarding to the plaintiff $2,250 damages. Young sued for $2,000, in consequence of items published in the *Plaindealer* in April, 1874, charging him with robbing his own store for the purpose of defrauding his partner and creditors. The *Plaindealer's* information was received from detectives and others connected with the police department.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

No Regard Had to State Politics in Selecting Cabinet Officers.

The President's Reasons for Not Appointing John Scott.

PAPAL ENVOYS VISIT THE CAPITAL.

Awkward Dilemma in Connection With a Call on the President.

They Express a Highly Favorable Opinion of the City and its Buildings.

Daily Delano Bulletin—Heads of Interior Department Bureaus Indorse their Chief to the President—Assistant Secretary Cowen Denies Complicity in the Late Rumors.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1875.

Who Shall Succeed Williams?

Speculations as to the probable successor of Attorney General Williams in the Cabinet continue to be freely made to-day. It has been supposed by some that the President will now give Pennsylvania a representation in his Cabinet, in order to strengthen the party in that State in the approaching campaign, but the President, in conversation to-day on this subject, remarked that he entertained no such idea. He said that ex-Senator Scott would make a very acceptable Cabinet officer, but owing to the different combinations existing in the Republican party in Pennsylvania, it was not likely that Mr. Scott or any other gentleman would affiliated with one or the other of these combinations could, as a member of the Cabinet, advance the party interests in that State, either in a political or personal point of view. The President also stated that, in the appointment of his Cabinet officers, he had not regarded the question of upon him to consider the political interests of sections or States. The members of the Cabinet being executive officers and meeting the President in almost daily personal intercourse, he was guided by his own views in their selection. He instanced the case of Mr. Borie, of Pennsylvania, who was first Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Borie had never mixed in politics and had been selected on personal considerations entirely.

Arrival of Papal Envoys.

The Papal envoys, who visited the capital to-day from Baltimore, were in quite a dilemma as to the proper courtesies due to the President of the United States, in view of the absence of a diplomatic representative of the Roman Pontiff, and the antagonistic relations now existing between his Holiness and the King of Italy. They could not be presented by Count Corti, the representative of the King of Italy, as that diplomatic functionary was excluded by the Pope's bull of excommunication. This afternoon the envoys, with their suite, drove to the Presidential mansion and for some time engaged in quite a discussion of the proprieties under the circumstances, but finally concluded to leave their card. Monsignor Ronceti remarked to-day: "Washington is the most beautiful city in the world. I have been here six hours; six weeks would not do the city justice." Count Marefoschi, who is a skilled architect and has the supervision of church plans submitted to Rome for approval, states that the capitol, as far as his knowledge goes, is the finest building in the world.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1875.

DELANO'S INTEGRITY VOUCHED FOR BY ALL HIS BUREAU OFFICERS.

The Cabinet session to-day was attended by all the members. All the bureau officers of the Interior Department, headed by Assistant Secretary Cowan, called on the President previous to the meeting of the Cabinet, for the purpose of refuting the statements that Secretary Delano had been in the habit of interfering with them in the conduct of their offices. Each bureau officer substantially asserted that in no instance had Mr. Delano interfered with them in the business, and that all the decisions ever made by any of them had been overruled by the Secretary without full consultation and mature deliberation. The President, in reply, remarked that while he was glad to meet them personally, their visit and explanations were entirely unnecessary, as he had ever had the utmost confidence in Secretary Delano and his confidence in his integrity and consistent official deportment remaind unimpaired.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COWEN TO THE RESCUE.

General B. K. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, authorizes the statement that recent publications to the effect that the resignation of the Secretary of the Interior had been asked by the President on account of corrupt practices in the department, or for any other reason, and that the Assistant Secretary was cognizant of the facts, are entirely without foundation. The statement that General Cowen had been consulted in regard to the succession is, he says, equally untrue, and further, that he knew nothing whatever of the statements until the day after they were telegraphed from here by several correspondents, and he is confident that said statements are void of truth. All the heads of bureaus of the Interior Department authorize a similar statement, so far as they are concerned. No matters of general interest or importance were brought before the Cabinet meeting to-day, and nothing whatever was said by any one in regard to changes in the Cabinet, or the question of new appointments to fill any vacancies that may occur therein.

MORE POSTAL FRAUDS DISCOVERED.

The investigation of the mail contract frauds is still in progress by the Postmaster General and Second Assistant Postmaster General Tyner, who this morning discovered a fraudulent bid amounting to loss for mail routes in Louisiana. About six clerks have already been discharged for complicity in the frauds, and it is understood that at least a dozen more are implicated. Judge Tyner states that he is determined to make a thorough investigation if it takes all summer.

BALTIMORE.

Death of E. M. Yerger.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—Colonel E. M. Yerger, of Mississippi, but for several years a resident of this city, died last night. At one time he was prominent before the public in connection with the killing of Colonel Crane, at Jackson, Mississippi, for which he was tried by a military commission. Col. Yerger was in apparently good health up to one P. M. yesterday. For several years since residing in Baltimore he was proprietor and editor of the *Evening Journal*.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Supposed Burning Steamer Vanishes.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—A dispatch just received from Santa Barbara says the schooner sent out to the assistance of the supposed burning steamer reports that a man-of-war passed yesterday, firing guns in passing. No other information bearing to confirm the report of any disaster has been received.

Best Pianos and Organs at Smallest Profits Steinway Pianos—Burdett Organs.

It is safe to assert that the Messrs. H. Kieber & Bro. do the largest music business here, simply because they are known to sell only the best instruments and to take smaller profits than any other dealer. A fine Steinway Piano or a Burdett Organ can be bought of them for as little money as it paid for the inferior and unreliable instruments of other makers. The first cost of these inferior goods is but little more than one-half of the cost of a Steinway Piano or a Burdett Organ, and yet people have to pay as much for them as for the latter.

Still the Messrs. Kieber & Bro. prefer half a profit on first-class goods to large profits on poor work which they cannot recommend. Hence, while realizing the largest amount of business they make less money off their customers than do the other dealers. It is the purchaser who derives the benefit and advantage by dealing at a first-class house such as Kieber's. Moreover, they sell on the monthly payment plan—ten dollars a month, etc. They warrant every instrument for ten years, and their warrantee is as good as their bond. Persons desiring trashy and flashy articles need not call at Kieber's, for they would not handle them, though there were "millions in it." But those who want value received for their outlay, dollar for dollar, had better deal at Kieber's and nowhere else.

Purchasers may safely entrust the choice of a musical instrument to the Messrs. Kieber, for the tens of thousands of instruments sold by them not one has ever been returned for defective tone and workmanship—and these can be said of but few music dealers. Kieber's establishment is 122 Wood street—a few doors above Fifth avenue—and their five-story warehouse contains more pianos and organs than can be crowded into any two of the ordinary music stores.

CHICAGO.

Bankruptcy of B. F. Allen, Banker.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A Dubuque special says that the Eastern and Western creditors of B. F. Allen, the banker, yesterday joined issue there, and in Judge Love's court a decree was issued, throwing Allen into bankruptcy. J. S. Polk, of Des Moines, appeared for the Western, and L. H. Busbee, for the Eastern creditors and for the Cook County National bank, which holds $900,000 indebtedness against Allen. S. S. Etheridge was appointed receiver until an assignee is provided for by the Register of the State. In the opinion of Mr. Busbee, Allen's estate will not pay over ten cents on the dollar.

A dispatch from Gloucester, Mass., says the fishing schooner J. C. Call is given up as lost, with her crew of twelve men.

The Presbyterian Banner

pays the following well deserved compliment to which we add our hearty indorsement:

"Pittsburgh Female College.—We were gratified to learn, upon a recent visit to this popular institution, that notwithstanding the long continued depression occasioned by the panic, the College has been enjoying a high degree of prosperity. The attendance of pupils for the current year has been large, a number of applications for admission have been made for the new term which will open to-morrow, and the catalogue for the present year will, in all probability, enroll fully 250 names. We know of no Female College or Seminary in the country, except Vassar, which can exhibit a longer "muster roll" than this. It is true that a large attendance is not always a test of merit; but when continued for a long series of years, and composed of pupils whose parents are competent to form an opinion, and many of whom have tried other schools for their children, it certainly indicates very plainly the estimate formed by an intelligent community. Every encouragement has been made for the accommodation of a large number of pupils.

"Our present purpose is mainly to call attention to the fact that the Spring Term of the College will commence to-morrow, the 15th instant, and that there will be a more favorable one for new pupils to enter. The many advantages this excellent school presents, we will not stop to recapitulate, though we cannot forbear adverting to its latest attractions—the Conservatory of Music, employing twelve teachers, and making use of fifteen pianos and three organs, besides a Grand Organ, such as is possessed by few Female Colleges. For further particulars send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue."

Baltimore and Ohio Road

will carry freight of flour from Chicago to Pittsburgh for less money than the Fort Wayne road charges for 40 bags.

Kleunzerine

is the only article made that will clean a carpet on the floor and remove all dirt and bring the colors bright as when new. Call and see it in operation or druggist for kleunzerine. 7rths

Rea, Hill & Kerr

would respectfully invite all dealers to call and see our stock of linens. No. 93 Liberty street.

Kleunzerine Purifies

the clothes when washing, and brings them out white and clear. Ask your grocer or druggist for Kleunzerine. 7rths

Ale, Beer and Liquor Spigots

kept at the Blue Front lamp store, 90 Smithfield street. 7rths

Kleunzerine is Sold

by every grocer or druggist in the city. 7rths

Hotel and Saloon

proprietors wishing to refit or purchase bar bottles, ale, wine, beer or liquor glasses, should call on D. D. Wyckam & Co., 89 Smithfield street. These goods have been the finest and best selected stock in the city. 7rths

Kleunzerine is Warranted

to remove the stains from brussels carpet. It also cleans paints, woodwork or furniture without the use of soap. Ask your grocer or druggists for Kleunzerine. 7rths

We Are the Only Curers

of the "Iron City brand of hams"—equal (if not superior) to anything in the market.

REA, HILL & KERR.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Cashier and Treasurer.

White River

now arriving in bags and barrels.

We Will Not

be undersold.

REA, HILL & KERR.

White River

now arriving in bags and barrels.

Trade Mark Patented.

The White River Branch has patented as a trade mark. All persons found refilling my bags or barrels with other flour or using the name White River on flour not of my brand will be hereby notified that proceedings will be brought against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.

Whisky.

For sale, in order to close out stock on hand, five and six year old Pure Rye Whisky, each barrel showing by Government stamp its age. Inquire of the Distillers, Jos. S. Finch & Co., 189 to 195 First avenue.

CHEAPEST

Flour and Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE

GREAT WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.

COMPLETE LINE GROCERIES.

LAKE HERRING, MACKEREL, LIME, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.

Inducement for Cash and to prompt men. ☞ No Charges for Drayage. ☞ NO RETAIL HOUSE CONNECTED.

New Drug Store.

J. McGUIRE & CO.,

Invite the Special Attention of their friends and the public to their

NEW DRUG STORE,

Corner Market and Liberty Sts.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Drugs, Fancy Goods,

TRUSSES,
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS,
SHOULDER BRACES,
ELASTIC STOCKINGS,
RUBBER GOODS, etc.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES and everything connected with a first-class Pharmacy.

A separate apartment for the adjustment of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, &c.

☞ Physicians will find it to their advantage to deal with us.

All Orders from a Distance Promptly Attended to by

J. McGuire & Co.,

Cor. Market and Liberty Sts.

REMOVAL.

The Pittsburgh Insurance Company

Has Removed to their New Office,

Cor. of Wood Street and Fourth Avenue,

Where they will be pleased to meet their patrons and friends.

HENRY LLOYD, President.
JAMES GORDON, Vice President.
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OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

Groceries for Private Families.

2 lbs New Uncolored Tea	$1 00
14 lbs Carrots (New)	1 00
16 lbs Gloss Starch	1 00
16 lbs Oat Meal (fresh)	1 00
10 Bottles French Mustard	1 00
16 lbs Cracked Wheat	1 00
18 lbs Crackers	1 00
3 Cans Pineapple	1 00
7 Bottles Pickles	1 00
5 Cans Green Peas	1 00
10 Cans Baking Powder	1 00
8 cans Tomatoes, (3 lbs)	1 00
3 Cans Corn	1 00
3 Cans Peaches, (3 lb)	1 00
3 Cans Strawberries	1 00
10 lbs New Prunes	1 00
16 lbs Pearl Barley	1 00
16 lbs Dried Peaches	1 00
15 lbs New Rice	1 00
10 lbs A Sugar, white	1 00
16 Glasses Jelly	1 00
24 Bars Soap	1 00
Roast Coffee, 9 lbs	23, 25, 26 and 27 cents

☞ The Only House in the City that imports the GARDEN GROWN TEA.

☞ No Charge for Boxing Groceries or Drayage.

D. M. Jenkins,

20 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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WANTED.

WANTED—SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS, at 7 per cent. on first mortgage. Address C. C. M., East End.

WANTED—INVOICE CLERK. Young Man preferred; must be a good writer and accountant, of sober habits and well recommended. To a good man not afraid of work a steady situation will be given. Address Lock Box No. 9 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—MODELS—INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Machinery, Metal Patterns, Brass or Iron Castings, at Keystone Pattern and Model Works of C. F. Miller & Co., 68 Water street and 50 First avenue.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish the money on short notice, if placed on good City or Allegheny Country Property. Said Mortgages may run from two to five years. For further particulars call on or apply to E. C. KEYS, Real Estate Broker, office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST in a Valuable Patent. Apply to A. C. KLOMAN, Thirty-third street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $5,000 and up to $10,000 on Real Estate security. Call on or address CITY, Apply to ISAAC M. PENNOCK, 111 Fourth avenue.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage on Real Estate in Allegheny county, in large or small sums. Apply to JAMES R. PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa. 7

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, Hydrant, Gas and Water. No. 122 Wylie avenue. Inquire at FERD. A. HELL'S Drug Store, on the premises.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—NO. 106 Fifth avenue, adjoining Post-office. Apply to or quire of JAMES VERNER, No. 127 Penn avenue, or R. P. PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice. 7

FOR RENT—DWELLING—THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 152 Center avenue, containing 9 large Rooms, with Gas and Water, and good yard. Also, 1 set of order throughout. Apply at 154 Center avenue.

TO RENT—ON HILAND AVENUE, in East Liberty, a new House of 10 Rooms, Water, Gas, Bath-room, and all modern improvements. The House and Stable will be finished and ready for occupancy by May 1st. Location one of the best in the neighborhood first-class. Price, $1,000 per year. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen, and all modern improvements. Situated on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-five minutes' walk from the centre of the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply or address E. KELLY, Commercial Office, 84 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on cliff street in Pleasant Run, and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 3 Bedrooms and Bath-room, Hard Aisle, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street, and is a beautiful location. Possession given immediately. —For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Rubber Belting and Hose, at THORP & DUNN'S, 144 Water street.

FOR SALE—SHIN'S PATENT best and cheapest watcher of the watchman clocks; price $15. Apply at 54 St. Clair street, or to M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand; of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, for sale cheap for cash or on time, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Fifth Ward, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-DUTY Rolling Mill Housings, 20x36; twelve Portable Rolls, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine. DICKSON, ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO NEW second-hand Engines and Boilers, 2 Portable and 1 small Upright; also, 1 Saw Mill, with Parties about to purchase will find it to their advantage to call at 54 and 56 Sandusky street, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—LOT WITH FRAME House, situated on Bishop street, Mount Washington, Birmingham, suitable for a mechanic; beautiful, healthy and pleasant location. For terms, apply to E. C. KEYS, Real Estate Agent, No. 7 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—FORTY SUPERIOR

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1875.

We are indebted to Col. John E. Addicks, Health Officer of the city of Philadelphia, for a copy of his report for 1874.

Governor Tilden weighs only one hundred and thirty pounds, and he has not varied eight ounces from that figure in fifteen years.

The Boston *Post* mentions that "the first principle with Democrats in public administration is economy." It fails, however, to add that their first illustration of the "principle" is generally corruption and theft.

The Democrats talk of starting an organ in Washington city. If they have no better luck with it, after they start it, than the Republicans have had with theirs, they will wish that they had saved their money.

The various express companies of the United States have, we learn, made an arrangement with ex-Governor Bigler, of this State, under which their agents are authorized and requested to sell the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance.

The Missouri State Board of Immigration is about publishing a map of the State and a hand-book for distribution in European countries, to induce immigration. Neither the portraits nor the history of the James' brothers will appear in it, however.

The Southern papers say that the negro race is dying out. Well, isn't that just what they want? If they have faith in their theory, why not settle down contentedly and let it work itself out, instead of loading themselves down with pistols and bowie knives for the purpose of hastening the extinction?

The Kentucky papers now say that the cold snap did not kill the tobacco plants, as it was at first feared it did, and now the Western New York papers say that the fruit in that region was not forward enough to be injured. We shall find, after all, that the injury done was not so general as it at first appeared.

The Memphis *Avalanche* is terribly afraid that the "loud Bourbon element in the Democracy will force the reactionary dogmas of 1868 on the coming National Convention." They may plot and conspire as they please, but—for the present—they must keep their tongues between their teeth, lest they should alarm the people and spoil all.

In its observations, yesterday, concerning the impeachment of the State Auditor of Louisiana, the *Post* entirely forgot to make any reference to the gross perfidy of which the Democrats of that State have recently been guilty. Probably that paper considers it meritorious to break any pledges which may have been made to the Republican party.

The ground at present occupied by Rev. Dr. Hall's Presbyterian church, corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, New York, was sold at auction on Tuesday. The property is considered very choice, and the sale attracted a large attendance of capitalists, speculators and others. The lot sold for the extremely low price of $240,000. In flush times it would have brought half a million.

The United States Circuit Court of New York has just decided that an assignee in bankruptcy competent to act as his own attorney, or to perform any other services necessary to the discharge of his official functions, is not entitled to extra compensation for such action or performance; and that a solicitor of a petitioning creditor in involuntary bankruptcy cases is entitled to receive from the bankrupt estate only the amount of his disbursements, he having no valid claim on the estate for his counsel fees. These rulings are of general interest and importance.

The Brooklyn *Argus* thinks the "rebels" at Gettysburg may point to the "rebels" at Bunker Hill, in proof that rebellion for consciences' sake, if it does not justify may yet ennoble, and says: "Success alone determines whether it both justifies and ennobles." This may be good Democratic doctrine, but it entirely eliminates the moral element from history, and, pushed to its logical conclusion, is a justification of successful oppression elsewhere. What sort of "conscience" was it that inspired the slaveholder's bloody onslaught on the life and liberties of this nation?

We do not give much heed to the reports that the winter wheat has been injured by the late cold weather. Wheat that has passed through the bitter cold of a terribly severe winter is not likely to be injured by a few days' frost in April. The young shoots sent up by the plants during the favorable weather which preceded the spring frosts may have been nipped to some extent, but the plant is hardy, and will send up new shoots as soon as it gets a good chance. The injury wrought by the cold weather is bad enough, and there is no need for making it look worse than it really is.

The stock of anthracite coal in Philadelphia is said to be barely equal to one day's consumption, and the receipts are confined to small trips from the Shamokin and Wyoming regions. The tonnage of the Reading Railroad for last week was only 17,021 tons, which is at the rate of 70,000 tons a month; and it is stated that in addition to these current receipts, a stock of 100,000 tons, which the Reading road had on hand March 1, has since been completely used up. With no stock of coal on hand, and but little arriving, and no prospect of an end to the strike, Philadelphia will be in an unenviable condition.

The various railroads of Missouri have claimed an exemption under their several charters from a tax on about a hundred million dollars worth of property. The Supreme Court of the United States, however, has just decided that all this property is liable to taxation for State, county and municipal purposes, and that the collectors in the several counties are authorized to levy and collect the same, and have been so authorized since the 7th of April, 1868. The decision will very considerably enrich the Treasury of that State, and it also removes the last pretext of the repudiating railroad bondholders of the State for trying to avoid the honest payment of their obligations.

The Democratic papers make a great uproar over the declination of President Grant to attend the approaching centennial celebration at Mecklenburg, North Carolina. We fail to see that they have any cause for complaint. The celebration will be nothing more nor less than a Confederate glorification. The ex rebel General Hill runs the committee of arrangements, and when it was first proposed to invite the President, he fairly fumed with rage. Under his dictation the committee have declared that they "wash their hands clean of this thing" of inviting the President, and assert that they are "unwilling to bend the knee to the tyrant," and so on to the end of the blustering manifesto. After such an exhibition of rebel hate and malice, it was not to be expected that the President would, under any circumstances consent to be present.

In the suit against the Chicago *Times* for libel, which resulted in a just verdict against that paper for $25,000, the editor endeavored to mitigate the damages by showing that he had made unusual efforts to test the truth of the alleged libel *after* its publication. As soon as he discovered that the libel had stirred up a great deal of indignation he sent his men out in all directions to hunt up the evidence, and then, being satisfied that there was no truth in what had been published, he made a full retraction. The judge who tried the case decided, and very properly, that the evidence should have been hunted up *before* publication. It was too late to hunt for it afterwards. A retraction is no remedy for a libel. An editor is bound to inquire into the truth of what he publishes before he publishes it. The injury wrought by the publication of a falsehood is such that no subsequent publication can atone for it.

The story of the President having asked Secretary Delano to resign, turns out to be a canard, as we thought it would. It originated with the special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who seems to have some grudge at Delano; and if he has not vindicated his correctness as a reporter, he has, at least, had a good fling at his adversary.

As a general rule, it is always safe to regard the special dispatches sent to New York, Chicago and Cincinnati, from Washington city, with suspicion, unless they are corroborated from other sources. Our special correspondent at Washington is never caught in such meshes as this. He has as good a chance to get special news as any of the reporters there, and in many respects better; and the sensational items of news that are not sent by him, generally turn out to be bogus. We have found it a sure rule to disbelieve everything coming from the seat of Government which is not corroborated by his dispatches.

The sensation reporters have been for months circulating rumors that Attorney General Williams was about to resign. They were never once right; and when he did actually resign, which happened on Thursday, they knew nothing of it, in advance of the public.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

There is a very general disposition, in discussing the troubles between the miners and the operators in the anthracite region, to lay all the blame upon the miners; but we notice, here and there, instances of doubt upon that head. When the trouble first occurred, we called attention to a statement of one who was familiar with all the facts in the case, that the reduction in wages demanded by the Reading Coal and Iron Company (which is the principal organization among the operators) would not, if acceded to by the miners, reduce the price of coal to consumers more than from twelve to fifteen cents a ton. To the miner the reduction is considerable; while to the consumer it amounts to very little. The reduction, therefore, was not and is not insisted upon for the sake of securing cheap coal to consumers; but was intended more probably to increase the profits of the carrying companies, who could add the amount of the reduction to the carrying rate, and so leave the price of coal unchanged to the consumer. The Philadelphia *Press* is consequently driven to inquire whether the people are, in the long run, the gainers by the creation of great coal monopolies, such as control the coal trade of Philadelphia. It is a very suggestive inquiry; and we append the article from that paper on that subject as an indication that we are beginning to get down to hard-pan, that is to fundamental principles, in that matter, as well as in financial affairs:

[From the Phila., Press of Thursday, April 22.]

The present disturbances in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania are fraught with much that is beyond the mere issue of wages, and will be apt to start the question whether the country is most benefited by private or corporate enterprise. Thirty years ago, before we had the vast railroad facilities which now gridiron all parts of the State and country, the price of coal was two-thirds less than it is now, with labor then certainly not more than one-half less. In 1859 coal which now brings $7 per ton at the yards was sold for $2 75, or at most at $3 per ton in the interior towns of the State, and at $4 and $5 in Philadelphia. These are figures given from the memory of housekeepers. When coal was carried to market by horse power, before we had the railroads to take it there, its cheapness then would seem to imply that it is of more benefit to depend on horsefleah than on steam to transport the article. To be sure, railroad enterprise has vastly stimulated the consumption of coal, but the source of supply is so great, and the means of mining it so extensive, that at least for a century there can be no such exhaustion of its deposit as now threatens England. When the retail sale of coal was confined to private enterprise, instead of being conducted by corporate combinations, there was always a fluctuation in its price, the figures being generally kept within reasonable bounds, and the supply steady. The steadiness of this supply was due to the fact that individual operators owned or leased the mines, so that in the production of coal there was competition at every drift, as well as in all the retail yards. If a dealer in coal selling at retail found that he was not receiving as good an article as he desired for his customers, he had a hundred sources where to remedy himself, and could command accommodations in all directions. Now there are few choices in the market, one vast organization having covered the anthracite region. There has been serious trouble in the mining regions ever since the railroad combinations which now rule there were attained. We desire to be impartial in the expression of fact, and we think the business community has not failed to observe the truth of what we record.

The cost to manufacturing by delay, the cost to labor in the loss of wages, the risks to local merchandising by the sudden withdrawal of revenues, and the expense to the State in military demonstrations, make up a sum total which may well appal the contemplation of the politician economists. The item of expense in State appropriations to put down riot seems destined to be regular, and must be charged to the consumer of coal. The demoralizing effects of these armed demonstrations are not the least of the injuries inflicted on the body politic, because the moment a government is familiarized in the use of its military power to uphold its civil authority, it is afforded genuine temptation to be arrogant and overbearing, and is immediately inclined to encroach upon the inherent rights of the people. In the present case the necessity for calling out the troops was urgent, and the Governor is entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth for his prompt and resolute action, but, nevertheless, even the remedy is deplorable.

Let us be understood: we do not assume to be umpire in this business. We only report facts, that all concerned may be led to reflection, and proceed to remedy the evils which are within their own reach, and thus wrong in all directions in this connection will be avoided.

A special dispatch to the New York *Graphic*, which is given as semi-official, says that the President is not a candidate for a third term, and never entertained the idea of running a third time. All that is wanted, now, is a publication of this correspondent's credentials. When we are convinced that he is really empowered to speak for the President we shall believe him.

The same correspondent also undertakes to say that if anyone authorized to interview the President had asked him the question, the latter would have long since emphatically denied that he ever had the slightest idea of becoming a candidate for a third election. It was not for him to volunteer a denial of current rumors to the contrary, and he has put off the denial until some one authorized to communicate with him upon the subject shall give him the required opportunity.

This seems plausible enough, at a first glance; but, on a second look, the question naturally arises, who, then, is authorized to communicate with him? The subject has, undoubtedly, been brought to his attention, and it has been informally discussed, it is believed, in Cabinet meeting. If his personal friends, who are familiar enough to talk with him about the matter, and his Cabinet ministers, are not sufficiently authorized to call out from him a specific declaration of his purposes, who *is*? It is not the business of Congress to ask him; and we know of no person or organization that is clothed with the requisite authority. Where there is a will there is a way. If the President wants to quiet the public mind upon a subject that has frequently been called to his attention, he can easily find a way to do it. No public man ever failed of an opportunity to reach the public, if he wanted to; and we cannot conceive how the President can be an exception to that rule.

Here is a specimen of the highly patriotic manner in which Southern historians and educators teach the young idea how to shoot. It is a passage from a new "History of the United States, for Schools and Academies," prepared by Professor Derry, of Augusta, Georgia, and designed for use in Southern educational institutions:

"Which are the most prosperous of the Southern States?"

"Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Texas and North Carolina."

"To what do they owe their prosperity?"

"To the fact that the white population in those States is largely in excess of the negro population, and hence their State governments are entirely in the hands of the whites, the only race that ought ever to bear rule in this country."

"What is one of the most important measures of Grant's administration?"

"The adoption of the Fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which, like the Fourteenth amendment, was carried through by force and usurpation."

"What does the Fifteenth amendment declare?"

"It declares that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"What more can you say of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments?"

"They have served to keep alive a bitterness of feeling which but for them would have long since died out."

These are the precious maxims and principles which are every day carefully instilled into the minds of the young of the Southern States, by way, doubtless, of preparing them for the acceptance of the results of the war "in good faith."

Two hundred thousand dollars, all in silver half dollars, was received at the United States sub-Treasury in this city on Saturday, and is presumed to be the first lot of that coming tentative resumption of specie payments, when the Government will pay out coin in small sums and give us hopes of the day of a more perfect currency, by the clicking of silver in our pockets. All the mints in the country are busy with siver coinage, and when the amount on hand reaches eight or ten millions, say about the fourth of July next, the experiment will probably be tried.—*Baltimore American.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Louisiana Democrats are still experimenting in perfidy.

The National Academy of Science is in session at Washington.

Scratch a Louisiana conservative and you will find a trickster.

A slight Pacific slope zephyr blew a railway train from the track last week.

The peat morasses of Ireland and Scotland are said to be rapidly petering out.

Women, being *sutlers*, are taking the places of striking mule spinners in the Lowell mills.

Extensive lead deposits, yielding ninety per cent. of metal, have just been discovered near Sedalia, Missouri.

The future great city to be built at the mouth of the Mississippi river has already been christened "Eads City."

Here's richness. Iron ore, coal, oil, fire clay and pottery clay have just been discovered near Worthington, Indiana.

Cheap transit. Fourth-class freight is being shipped from Cincinnati to New York at fifteen cents a hundred pounds.

Andy Johnson proposes to sue a New Orleans paper for having stated that he used money to secure his election to the Senate.

And now honey is taking rank among the staple products of California, and is already exported in considerable quantities.

The New York papers have nicknamed the new *Tribune* building "the sugar refinery." This is a mistake. It is a lye factory.

St. Louis papers state that there is an excellent milling demand there from Southern States as low as Georgia for spring wheat.

The Cheyennees are that those escaped Indians will give the pursuing troops a good deal of trouble before they are recaptured.

One of the great causes of hard times, says that keen observer, Barnum, is "the number of soft hands waiting for light work and heavy pay."

The recent order of the Canadian Government, restoring the import duty on raw sugar, has been countermanded because of its discovered illegality.

The question of granting to a woman a license to preach has been decided in the negative by the Northern Indiana Methodist Episcopal Conference.

New Orleans proposes to establish a general Board of Trade, which shall comprise all commercial organizations in one for advisory and general purposes.

It is contemplated, as soon as the Schuylkill canal opens, to commence the shipment of coal dirt to market. There are millions of tons of it in Schuylkill county.

Between the frying-pan and the fire. It is said that the Black Hills, mining parties not intercepted by the military will certainly be destroyed by the Indians.

Illinois has just built a levee which reclaims one hundred thousand acres of immensely fertile lands formerly subject to overflow from the Mississippi river.

The Commissioners of the Illinois Penitentiary advertise for the letting of the labor of over a hundred able-bodied convicts for a term of eight years or less.

Ireland is arranging a grand series of fetes and entertainments for the American rifle team on their approaching visit to that country for the international rifle match.

At Glasboro, New Jersey, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and some other places, counterparts in every particular of the Adventist fiasco in Chicago was enacted last Monday night.

This "notice" is posted at the Cincinnati Water Works:

"Notice
5 percent discount on
Water Rent good
until 29 inst."

Many of the striking laborers connected with the building trade in Brooklyn are men who have been through the past winter sheltered and fed at the public expense.

Good security for borrowed money seems to be getting scarcer than ever. The Five Cents Savings Bank of Boston has nearly a million dollars on its hands, awaiting investment.

Scientific devotion. Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, has refused an offer of a chair at Harvard, with a salary of $4,000, preferring to remain in his present position without any salary.

For the first three months of this year, California claims to have made a gain in her earnings of a little over twenty per cent. above those for the corresponding quarter of 1874.

Bridging the bloody chasm? At an exhibition of photographic portraits in Baltimore the other night, the portrait of Grant was furiously hissed, while that of Lee was loudly cheered.

For the accomodation of tourists an "incline" railroad is to be built up the steep side of Lookout Mountain. We went up the mountain, once, without, feeling specially inclined.

At Cape Breton, owing to the severe winter preventing the usual importation, there is a great scarcity of provender for cattle and horses, and flour and meal are almost impossible to be had.

A New York correspondent says the surest indication of the revival of trade is the extent of advertising. And, he might have added, the surest way to bring about such a revival is to advertise.

The courts of South Carolina have ruled that in the trial of an issue of fact, involving the examination of a written or printed instrument, it is good ground of challenge to a juror that he cannot read.

An ingenious Kentuckian has invented an automatic street car, the motive power of which is compressed air, acting the same as steam upon an ordinary engine. The seats of the car are the air reservoirs.

A tramp weighing 206 pounds, who lodged at a Massachusetts poorhouse, the other night, says that he weighed but ninety-five pounds when he started out in last winter, and recommends his business to all invalids.

An unclean bonanza. Some men who were engaged in cleaning out a cesspool on Staten Island, the other day, came upon between twenty and thirty thousand dollars in gold coin. It had been hid by a defaulting cashier.

Mowaway, Long Hungry and Wild Horse, Comanche chiefs, with thirty-six men and one hundred and forty women and children, and seven hundred head of ponies, have just surrendered at Fort Sill. This band was formerly hostile.

PERSONAL.

President Grant has been invited by the Bunker Hill Monument Association to be present at their celebration on June 17th, but has given no definite answer. General Sherman will be present.

A Norwegian woman in Minnesota lately gave birth to four healthy babes, while the husband stood in the next room, slate in hand, mournfully chalking them down as fast as they were reported.

The experiment of transfusing blood has just been applied to General Frank Blair, who has for some time been prostrated with paralysis at his home at St. Louis. Six ounces of blood were injected into his veins, and the result is said to be favorable.

The Tichborne madness runs so high in England that Lady Radcliffe—the cousin Kate Doughty of the story—has been compelled to leave her residence in Staffordshire in consequence of the brutal impudence of the people near of the lower classes.

The current number of *Harper's Weekly* gives the portraits of Willis Griffin, aged seventy-four, and Lomer Griffin, his father, aged one hundred and fifteen. Of course he never used Tobacco, but for about a century has been accustomed to take his bitters with great regularity.

A letter to the Richmond *Whig* says: "General Schofield, who is in command of the Pacific coast, made over $100,000 by speculating wisely in 'the great bonanza.' General Stoneman, having been retired from the army, resides near Los Angeles, in California, and his vast orange groves, now a source of profitable revenue, will be a large fortune to him ten years hence.

The Massachusetts Centennial correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* records the following neat sentiment by a Great Britainous cousin present: "The Englishmen, of whom I saw several during the day, took the whole thing in good part. One of them who answered at a dinner, to the toast "the Queen," said: "I wish to express my satisfaction in being with you here to-day, and my equal satisfaction in having been absent a hundred years ago."

General D. L. Wood, of Cleveland, Ohio, the other day received from the Auditor of State a check for $1,887, the amount found to be his due as balance of pay for services as Quartermaster General of Ohio, under Governor Dennison in 1861—fourteen years since. General Wood resigned his position as Quartermaster General of the State, took a commission in the regular army and served during the war. There was no appropriation out of which he could draw his pay at the time, and no settlement has been had until now.

BRITISH EXPORTS.

The Decrease to the United States.

[From the Anglo-American Times.]

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington furnishes the following statement, showing a decrease in the exports of articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States during the two months ended February 28, 1875, as compared with the corresponding period of 1874:

Articles.	1874.	1875.
Alkali	£209,645	£105,916
Apparel and slops	20,483	16,414
Beer and ale, bbls	7,952	6,866
Copper, unwrought, in ingots, cakes or slabs, cwt	990	....
Copper, wrought or manufactured, cwt	242	38
Hardware and cutlery	114,249	106,704
Iron, pig, tons	10,206	7,291
Iron, bar, angle, bolt and rod, tons	858	618
Iron, railroad of all sorts, tons	18,978	4,981
Iron, hoops, sheets and boiler, and armor plates, tons	1,002	379
Iron, tin plates, tons	18,524	17,091
Iron, cast or wrought, tons	4,357	997
Iron, old, for manufacture, tons	1,133	445
Steel, unwrought, tons	1,822	1,507
Lead, pig, roled, sheet, &c., tons	301	....
Machinery other than steam engines	43,301	28,189
Paper, writing or printing and envelopes	9,144	3,709
Paper, other kinds	6,305	1,276
Silks, broadstuffs of silk or satin, yards	197,239	86,470
Silk, ribbons of all kinds	13,963	2,638
Silk, other articles of	40,277	29,741
Silk, articles of and other materials	14,556	4,487
Stationery, other than paper	20,197	10,793
Tin, unwrought	45,963	31,983
Worsted, stuffs of wool, or of wool mixed with other materials, yards	14,284,920	12,455,700
Carpets, yards	1,141,510	102,960

A Fresh Water Spring at Sea.

Lieutenant R. D. Hitchcock, U. S. N., assistant coast survey, commanding the coast survey steamer Endeavor, under date of March 18, reports to the Superintendent of the coast survey as follows, relative to what is apparently a fresh water spring at sea:

"We have found just above Matansas inlet, about two and a half miles off shore, in latitude 29° 40' 08" north, longitude 81° 12' 15" west, what is apparently a fresh water spring. The water at the surface is violently disturbed for a space of about thirty feet in diameter. The first day we crossed this place the water was coming up with such violence as to throw the ship from her course, and the second time, although smooth, the vessel could be kept on her course but a very short time. The soundings in the center of this spring gave twenty-three fathoms, and a specimen of the bottom of very clear broken small shell. The soundings from the center to the limits of the the disturbed water decreased to nine fathoms. The water at the surface is brackish.

The Superintendent of the coast survey has directed a minute examination of the spring and immediate locality to be made.

In Massachusetts the average temperature of Monday was lower than on any other 19th of April in the past half-century. But the patriotic temperature was high enough to counterbalance it.

The Signs of Health

Health invariably declares itself by visible signs. A person with a sallow, haggard visage and shrunken frame may declare that he is "in perfect health," but, if he does, don't believe him, for he is not. His looks belie him, and his assertion is mere bravado. Few persons, except hypochondriacs, desire to be thought unwell. A fresh complexion, a clear eye, a happy expression and an absence of leanness, indicate that their possessor enjoys good digestion, sound sleep and a vigorous circulation, three essentials of health which are fortunately not beyond the reach of invalids. The surest medium for their attainment is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which by purifying the blood banish sallowness, and by promoting perfect digestion and sound sleep, keep the body well nourished and imparts to the face the placid expression indicative of a clear and unwearied mind. The Bitters are far more conducive to good looks than any cosmetic that ever humbugged the credulous.

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I will also sell, separately or together, the exclusive right to make and vend Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, and Dr. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER.
To any company of persons, or to a single capitalist, with ordinary energy, a fortune can be made out of any one or all of these remedies in a few years. The Lung Cure has already an extensive sale, and as a medicine for all long standing pulmonary complaints is without a rival in the annals of medicine. I have letters, containing proofs of its wonderworking power, from every part of the United States, which will convince any one who will take the trouble to examine them.
Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP had, at one time, when it received proper attention, a sale yielding the interest of $30,000 a year. It is a medicine of high repute and great value, and in common Coughs and Colds it is invaluable, often curing ordinary Coughs in less than a day, thus cutting short the coming-on of serious Lung Diseases. I have made this medicine for over thirty years, and millions of bottles have been sold, and in many cases producing astounding cures.
The first bottle I ever made was used in my case, and so perfect was its action, and so beneficial its results, that I made it for the use of others, and used it for a long time successfully in an extended country practice before I came to this city. It is a medicine of great value and has a large sale.
Dr. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER is an alterative medicine, and is well adapted to all diseases of the skin, and in old and stubborn Ulcers, Scrofula, and has been known to cure cases of Cancer. It is also valuable as a remedy for Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
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Until the 1st of April the Patent Medicines and Fixtures, Show Cases and Counters in my Store, will be sold at retail at about one-fourth less than the usual price, so that it will be to the interest of purchasers to call when in need of supplies.
My Trusses and Shoulder Braces and Supporters will also be closed out at wholesale or retail at a great reduction.
I can be consulted every day at my private office, 120 Penn avenue, until 3 o'clock, and at 167 Liberty street EVERY AFTERNOON, from 3 until 6 o'clock.
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Pittsburgh, April 22, 1875.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 22d day of April, A. D. 1875, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of JOHN L. MILLS, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 12TH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
J. F. D. KEATING.....President.
JOHN B. LIVINGSTON.....Secretary.
GEO. A. Q. MILLER.....Gen'l. Supt.
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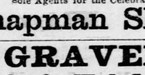

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ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,

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NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

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R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

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Produce Commission Merchant,

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EARLY ROSE,

TIMOTHY PEERLESS and PEACHBLOWS.

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With Complete Stock of different manufactures and all ages of PURE RYE WHISKY, together with BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &c. Can furnish Retailers with Complete Outfit.

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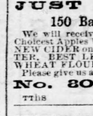

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Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Circulars Free. Scales Repaired Promptly,

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

tths 24 Wood Street Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 23, 1875.

We perhaps suffer to a greater extent in Pittsburgh from the want of what may properly be termed a "market" than is the case in any city of our magnitude in the country. By a market we mean a place where buyers and sellers of all sorts of stocks, bonds and securities not only can but do meet and have their transactions, which furnishing quotations may be published through the medium of brokers' circulars and the daily press, thereby attracting the attention of parties in interest.

It is true that the recently established Chamber of Commerce affords an opportunity to avoid this difficulty in a measure, but the facilities therein offered are vastly insufficient to answer such a purpose as we indicate. There is no regular call of stocks and securities and no authorized list from which investors may select their purchases. In consequence, the sums of idle money belonging to our capitalists, in the intervals between their permanent investment, must lie dormant and unproductive and not seek temporary channels as is the case with similar moneys in all the larger Eastern cities and in many of the Western.

Almost the only means of obtaining prices, even for our best known stocks, is the report of the regular weekly auction sales, indifferently supplemented by information derived from brokers and dealers. Strangers frequently remark with surprise this lack of facilities with us, and state that Pittsburgh is the only city in the country wherein stocks are regularly sold at auction. Not that we would be understood as decrying the sale of stocks in this manner, for we regard our friends the auctioneers as public benefactors in thus filling to the best of their ability the void which the ignorance or apathy of our business men has created, but we believe that some better plan not only could be readily devised, but also put into speedy and profitable operation, if not by public enterprise, then in the interest of private speculation. A brokers' board would be of incalculable advantage to our city, but if this is one of the impossibilities, as would appear from past attempts, why does not some one of our active brokers open an exchange upon private account? We venture to predict that it would prove remunerative, and its advantages are too patent to require explanation.

—We observe that Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass has ruled that drafts and bills of exchange drawn in a foreign country upon banks and bankers in the United States, whether payable at sight or otherwise, are liable to the two cent stamp tax, but bills drawn in this country and payable elsewhere are exempt. The stamp must be affixed before the acceptance of the bill by the party upon whom it is drawn. This decision will prove of some interest to many of the banks in this section of the country which are the correspondents of foreign houses or of New York concerns, inviting particular letters of credit to travel, and similar instruments whereby funds can be obtained at various points.

—The Secretary of the Treasury, under date of April 20th, has issued the seventeenth call for the redemption of 5-20's, which we publish, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, April 20, 1875. }

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress approved July 14th, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the following numbered thereof of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as "Five-twenty bonds," will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 20th day of July, 1875, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, coupon bonds, known as the fourth series, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON BONDS.

$ 50—No. 15,401 to No. 17,100, both inclusive.
100—No. 40,001 to No. 42,000, both inclusive.
500—No. 20,001 to No. 22,400, both inclusive.
1,000—No. 66,001 to No. 70,950, both inclusive.

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is five million dollars.

United States securities, forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the "Loan Division of the Secretary's Office."

H. R. LINDERMAN, Secretary.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 23, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1862, coup.						
5-20's, 1864, coup.						
5-20's, 1865, coup.						
5-20's, 1867, coup.						
5-20's, 1868, coup.						
10-40's, registered	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
10-40's, coupon	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
6's, currency	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
Pacific 6's, 1895	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
New 5-per cents, reg.						
Central Pacific 1st	111	111	111	111	111	111
Quicksilver	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Pacific Mail	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Adams Express	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
American Express	64	64	64	64	64	64
United States	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
New York Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Erie	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
Michigan Central						
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh						
Chicago & Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Pittsburgh						
Western Union Tel.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Chicago & Northw'n	41	41	41	41	41	41
Do preferred						
Wabash, common	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
Do preferred	28	28	28	28	28	28
Ohio & Mississippi	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Toledo	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½
Hartford & St. Jos.						
Iron Mountain	13	13	13	13	13	13
C. C. & I. C.						
Terre Haute						
Tennessee, new	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
North Carolinas, old						
South Carolinas, July						
Missouri 6's	90	90	90	90	90	90

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, April 23, 1875. }

The movement of trade in the wholesale and jobbing circles of this city was not quite so brisk as during the previous days, but an average amount of business was done. The grain trade was limited, but owing to a short supply, prices were firm with an upward tendency in corn and oats. Flour was firm and active. Produce was in general quite brisk with butter and potatoes a little firmer, and cheese in improving demand. Provisions were active, with an advancing tendency in sympathy with the prices at the supply markets. Groceries were moderately active, without material change in prices. Dry goods and general merchandise did a very brisk business. Hardware, glass, lumber and building materials continue to have a rather slow trade, the last two lines experiencing considerable depression at present.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	789	Apples, bbls	53
Corn, bus	2,000	Rye, bus	50
Oats, bus	2,875	Butter, pkgs	20
Bacon, tes	100	Potatoes, bus	959
Hay, loads	130		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance of 10@25c per cwt., unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The transactions in grain continues limited, and supplies are very light, owing to the effect or a short supply prices for corn and oats are very firm, and showed to-day an upward tendency. Rye was dull and nominal with no offerings. Prices are firm here but lower in Chicago to-day, and the opinion is gaining ground that the damage to the crop has been over-estimated. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 27@1 30; Ohio and Illinois do, $1 20@1 26; choice red wheat $1 18@1 20. Corn was firm and trading upward, two cars of yellow shelled, having been sold at 58c, which was considered an outside price. We quote shelled at 52@53c for yellow; 54@56c for high mixed; 57@58c for white. Ear was in light supply and firm at 50@55c for prime yellow; 77@80c for mixed. Oats were in demand with a light stock. Sales were made at 37c in the morning later, dealers were asking 37½@37½c. We quote at 36@37½c per bushel for white; 36@36½c for mixed. Barley and rye are nominally unchanged. We noted the following sales on Change and on the street to-day.

2 cars shelled corn, yellow.....58c
2 cars oats, by sample, order Bee.....36c

FLOUR—There is a firm market with a good demand. Prices are unchanged. The following are the quotations of the leading millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; graham do $6 50@6 75; buckwheat do $6 00@6 25; rye flour $6 00. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Superfine $5 50@6 00; extra $6 00@6 50; family $6 50@7 00; fancy $7 00@7 50; Minnesota straight roller $7 00@7 50; do patent $7 50@8 00; white lime—Sandusky's $2 00@2 10; Limburger $1 60@1 70; Scioto $1 60@1 70; Lockport $1 60@1 70; Akron $1 60@1 70; Plaster—Fresh, $3 50 ₱ ton, in packages; $2 25 ₱ ton, in packages; cornmeal $4 50; oatmeal $8 00@8 25.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on trucks, at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; upland prairie $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $23 00@24 00. Loose hay in store, $17 00@20 00. No. 1, $22 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet. Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 27 ½ cwt; middlings, $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; mixed feed $1 55@1 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt. We note the arrival of 1,488 sacks or mill feed yesterday, by river.

Groceries.

The grocery trade to-day was moderately active, but not very brisk, the full effects of the resumption of business not being felt yet, in the wholesale and jobbing circles of this trade. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	
Fancy Rio	23½c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10½c
Prime Rio	22 c	Standard extra C	10½c
Low grade Rio	20 c	Granulated	10½c
Java	33 c	American extra C	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8½@9½c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut loaf	12 c
Rio, in bulk	26½c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	40 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	39½c	Granulated	11½c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Molasses.	₱ gall.
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Strictly ch'c N. O	75c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Prime	70c
Japan	55c@1 00	Good	65c
Oolong	25c@ 1 00	Syrups.	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	25c@ 80	Sugar drips	65c
Spices.		Lower grades	45@50c
Choice Carol'a	18@18½c	Starch.	₱ lb.
Patna	17@18 c	Pearl	5½c
Rangoon	17½@17½c	Silver gloss	9½c
Spices.		Corn	10½c
Cloves	55 c	Raisins.	
Alspice	17½@18½c	Layers, ₱ box	$1 60
Cassia	23 @25 c	Valentias, ₱ lb	12 c
Nutmegs	$1 25@1 40	Currants, ₱ lb	7½c
Pepper	25 @27 c	Prunes	9½@12c

Soaps.	
Irish Soap, ₱ box	$1 50
Babbitt's best, 100s	7 00
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	90c
German Mottled	7 c

Candles.	
Star, full weight	18½c
Stearine	16 c
Soda.	
Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	6c
Extra No. 2 papers	8c
Extra No. 1	8c

FISH—There is a moderately active market at unchanged prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₱ bbl	$22 00
No. 1 mess	21 00
Extra No. 2 shore	16 00
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00
No. 1 shore	14 00
Extra No. 2	12 00
No. 2 bay	11 00
New No. 3	9 50
Georges codfish, medium, ₱ 100	6 00
Large do ₱ 100	$6 50
Herring, ₱ bbl	$7 00@7 50
Round do	6 25@6 75
Blooters ₱ bx	2 25
Lake herring, ₱	5½@8
White fish, ₱ half bbl	6 50
Trout do	6 00
Labrador herring, ₱ bbl	$7 00@7 50
Round do	6 25@6 75
Blooters ₱ bx	2 25

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market for sound extra choice apples continues good, but for medium grades dull and weak. We quote extra choice at $2 50@3 75; prime $1 75@2 25; common $1 00@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a dull market, and prices are easy. We quote at 50@55c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 45@48c for common.

BEANS—The demand is slow, and the market is weak. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bushel; medium $1 80@1 90; fair $1 60@1 80.

BUTTER—There was a firmer feeling for strictly choice table butter to-day, and new dairy grit-edged, sold up to 32@33c, owing to a scarcity of these grades. Medium to common grades were in very large supply, and with no demand, brought very low prices. We quote strictly choice yellow rolls, 28@30c per ₱; common to medium 15@16c.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 30@32c ₱ ₱, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 34@35c ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—There is an improving demand for prime factory cheese, and trade in this line is better than it has been before this year, although the movement is chiefly of a jobbing character. Quotations are unchanged at 16@17c ₱ ₱ for Ohio factory; New York cheese is quoted at 17@18c; Western Reserve 17@17½c ₱ ₱. Limburger dull at 12@14c.

EGGS—The market is unchanged with a liberal supply. We quote at 15@18c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

HONEY—The market rules at $1 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ ₱, 55@60c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ ₱, 28@30c, as to quality.

MESS MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₱ ₱ in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is held at 11c ₱ ₱ for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at $1 00@1 25 ₱ gallon; in kegs $1 00@1 05; in barrels 95c@$1 00. The stock of maple sweets is liberal, and the market is quiet.

POTATOES—The demand is active and prices are a shade firmer to-day, sales having made fully up to the outside quotations of yesterday. We quote at $1 10 ₱ bushel for peachblows from store; Peerless $1 05 ₱ bushel; other grades 95c@$1 00 ₱ bushel; sales on track were active at 90c@$1 00 ₱ bushel for peachblows, and 90@95c for Peerless.

PICKLES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 6½@7½c ₱ ₱; dried blackberries are easy at 9@9½c ₱ ₱; dried peaches are quoted at 8½@9½c ₱ ₱ for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 24@25c ₱ ₱ for strictly choice; low grades are dull. Cucumber pickles are quoted at $8 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—Clover seed is scarce and in demand; quotable at $7 50@8 25 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way. Timothy seed quiet at $2 60@2 70 in round lots; $2 75@2 90 in a jobbing way. Flaxseed is scarce, and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 90@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $2 00 ₱ bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red-top do $2 00. Onion sets are in demand at $8 00@8 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote cider at 10@12½c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushel. Onions sold at $2 50@3 00 ₱ barrel.

Provisions.

The market is firm with an upward tendency. Quotations on shoulders 5c per pound, and the opinion of dealers is that further advances may be expected.

BACON—Market strong. We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ ₱; sides, packed, at 12½@12¾c; clear rib sides 13@13½c; clear sides 13c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured hams at 14c ₱ ₱; breakfast bacon is quoted at 14c; canvassed beef 15½@15½c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen $ 700.

MESS PORK—The market is firm. We quote at $19 00@19 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—Is firm and higher. We quote prime in tierces, ₱ ₱, 9½@9½c; refined 10½@10¾c; in 5-lb caddies 11½@11¾c; in 3-lb pails do, 12@12½c; in 1-lb pails do, 13@13½c; in 3-lb cans do, 14@14½c.

LARD OIL—We note sale extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 22@1 25 ₱ gallon.

TALLOW—We quote at 6½@7c ₱ ₱ for choice, and 7½@8c for medium.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Commission merchants quote prices of country cured meats as follows: Hams 11@12c; shoulders 9@9½c; sides 11½@12c.

Miscellaneous.

ALES—Trade continues dull and unsatisfactory, with prices depressed and weak. We quote extra pale ale at $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel; India ale $11 00 ₱ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kinderkins of 22 gallons, $8 50@9 00; do bottled, $7 50@8 00 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 25@3 00 ₱ dozen; quarts, $3 00 ₱ dozen; Younger's India ale, in cases $3 00 ₱ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $2 25 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines are held at $1 15@1 17 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes refined, $1 00@1 25 ₱ cwt. for high test; common $3 25@3 50; black lead $5 00; arsenic $6 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; muriate of potash $6 50; flour spar $2 50.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: In 5-lb cans, $2 00; in 2½-lb cans, $1 00; 1-lb cans $5 50@5 75 cans $36 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand quiet.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is steady and active. Choice hurl is

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 23, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30 003	32	79	N.W.	.....	Clear.
2 P.M.	30 774	51	33	W.	.....	Fair.
9 P.M.	29 734	45	53	S. W.	.....	Clear.

Mean barometer.....29.82 Highest thermom.. 53
Mean thermometer.....43 Lowest thermom.. 28

Baltimore and Ohio Road

will carry 450 bars of flour from Chicago to Pittsburgh for less money than the Fort Wayne road charges for 400 bags.

Reading for Sunday.

From Gildenfenney's news depot, 45 Fifth avenue, comes a package of excellent reading matter for the home circle, including the latest magazines, and the illustrated, literary and theatrical papers. Mr. Gildenfenney has a fine assortment of albums, pocketbooks, notions, etc., on his shelves and counters, and receives all the new books as soon as issued.

City Job Printing.

The Printing Committee of Pittsburgh Councils met last evening, and awarded the contract for printing 2,000 pamphlet copies of lists of Council committees, and city official, to A. Mathias. The bids were as follows:

Herald Printing Company	$64 50
Benj. Singerly	92 86
T. F. Bates	75 00
A. Mathias	49 75

After passing upon a number of bills the committee adjourned.

The New Water Works Engines.

The foundations for the Lowry engines at the new water works are now ready, and the contractor, Mr. Hartupee, has been notified to proceed with the work of putting them up. The contract allows four months for putting the machinery in position, but it is hardly probable that the time will be sufficient. The engineer is determined to have the work pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that the engines will be in ready by the time the other portion of the works are completed.

Personal.

Mr. H. D. Barclay, a representative of the well-known carriage manufactory of Wm. D. Rogers & Co., of Philadelphia, is now in the city, stopping at the Monongahela House. Mr. Barclay visits this place for the purpose of taking orders for the superior vehicles turned out by the firm designated, and brings with him drawings of all the styles of carriages built by Rogers & Co. Any of our readers desiring to acquaint themselves with the nature of the extraordinary inducements in the character of the work and in prices, hold out by this firm, should call upon Mr. Barclay during his stay here.

Escaped from the Workhouse. . .

George Jacobs, the principal witness at the Murray-Meyers murder trial, who was sent to the Workhouse last week for abusing his family, escaped from that institution Thursday. The Superintendent, in consideration of his age (Jacobs being about sixty), assigned to him the light task of herding the cows. Jacobs seems to have concluded that the cows could get along without him, for at dinner time Thursday he could not be found. The Allegheny police have been notified to look out for the old man, but no trace of him can be found. It is thought he did not return to the city.

The Point Bridge.

The Board of Directors of the Point Bridge Company will meet during the coming week, when the bids for the erection of the structure will be examined and the contract awarded. We understand that all but about $40,000 of the stock of the company has already been subscribed. The main span of the bridge will be eight hundred feet, and the height of the road bed from low water mark will be eighty feet. This will allow but two or three of the steamboats plying here passage at a fourteen feet stage of water. The finishing of the bridge on the north side of the river will be some eight hundred feet from Penn avenue.

The Sunday School Normal Class.

The second session of the Pittsburgh Sunday School Normal Class will be held Tuesday evening next, in the Smithfield street Methodist Episcopal church. The fact that the well and favorably known educator, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., will be the Normal Instructor for the session, guarantees an occasion of interest and profit. An increase of over fifty per cent. in the membership, at the last session, indicates the interest of Sunday school workers in the Normal movement. Pastors, irrespective of denomination, are requested to call attention to this meeting, to-morrow. All will be cordially welcomed.

An Unlucky Lumberman in Luck.

The Brookville *Republican* relates the following: A fortunate *misfortune* overtook one of the lumbermen of the upper country a few days since. It appears that he was in Pittsburgh, and received a large amount of money from those by whom he was employed during the past year, he placing it in his pocketbook, only to be missed when it was locked after not the purpose of paying some bills on his way home. It is presumed, all manner of conjectures as to its whereabouts were indulged in, but no clue as to its whereabouts was obtained until a package arrived at the bank of L. Arthur containing the lost pocketbook and its contents. As contradictory as the assertion may appear, it was considered a fortunate *misfortune*, and its like may not occur again within an age."

Quarterly Report of Infectious Diseases.

The report of the Board of Health for the quarter ending April 1st, shows a grand total of 158 deaths from infectious diseases, which includes two in the Thirty-seventh ward, which was then unorganized and within the corporate limits. Of this number there died of smallpox, 11; measels, 2; scarlet fever, 68; diphtheria, 12; croup, 5; whooping cough, 15; typhoid fever, 31; cerebro-spinal fever, 4; scarlet diarrhœa, 1; all other infectious diseases, 11. Of the number 47 died at home and 58 of other diseases noted, died in hospitals.

The greatest number of deaths was in the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth wards, which had ten each, and the Eleventh ward had nine. The Thirty-third had none, and the Fourth, Tenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-first, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth had but one each. The total mortality for the quarter is 3.56. The per centage of deaths to the whole number, is 19.31.

The Helpers' Strike at Wheeling.

The *Register*, of Wheeling, in its issue of yesterday, says, in regard to the strike among the helpers in the iron mills at that place: "There is very little news to report in regard to the strike, and we suppose there will not be until the general meeting of nail feeders to be held Saturday afternoon. A dispatch was received yesterday, addressed to the Top Mill feeders, from the Green Castle, Indiana, feeders, asking for information in regard to the strike, the news of which having been telegraphed all over the country. The Belmont feeders held a meeting Thursday afternoon, on the bank in front of the mill, and the result was about thirty more feeders going out on the strike, making about fifty in all. The Riverside feeders are all out on strike, and the boys stick to their machines. We understand that a number of the feeders of the Ohio City Nail Mill, at Martin's Ferry, put in an appearance Thursday afternoon, and it is reported that the balance will go out this week, at their meeting Saturday morning. The helpers are still out, and the boilers seem as determined as ever not to yield to their demands."

The Gas Business.

The Gas Committee of Pittsburgh Councils met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Shipton in the chair.

A communication from the West Pittsburgh Gas Company, in which they refuse a reduction in price of gas used in lamps, was read.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

South Side Gas Company	$1,859 15
Pittsburgh Gas Company	500 53
West Pittsburgh Company	1,062 75
East End Gas Company	3,329 19

Lamps were ordered to be erected as follows: At Seventh and Tustin streets, Cherry alley, between Seventh avenue and Oak alley; corner of Twelfth and Mary Ann streets; Chatham street and Duncan street; Eighth street, between Liberty and Penn streets; Liberty avenue and Elm street; Larimer avenue; Bedford avenue, between Elm and Logan streets; Fifth avenue, between Ross and High streets; Locust street, corner of Stevenson street; Gas alley, corner of Logan street; four lamps on Main street and three on Tilary-seventh, above Butler street.

Adjourned.

Local Preachers' Meeting.

The quarterly meeting of the Local Preachers' Association (Methodist Episcopal) of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, was held at Walton church, South Side, April 17 and 18. The association met for business Saturday evening. Rev. J. Gatchell presiding; W. H. Kincaid, secretary. Reports were made by the new City Missionary, Rev. A. H. Miller, and by the members. A committee was appointed to co-operate in arranging a plan of appointments for missionary work. South Common Methodist Episcopal church, Allegheny, was selected as the next place of meeting, in July.

To preach quarterly sermon, Rev. J. Vannote; alternate, W. A. Kincaid; Rev. J. Gatchell, by request, was appointed to preach at Rev. J. K. Melhorn's (Evangelical Lutheran) church, South Side, Sunday evening.

Sunday morning, agreeable to appointment, Rev. W. Allcott, preached and published instructive sermon from Prov. 4: 1, 2. In the afternoon a Sunday school meeting was held at which addresses were delivered by W. H. Kincaid and Rev. T. Bateman. Immediately at its close an excellent love feast took place, in which many related their religious experience. At night a general meeting was held, before a full house, W. H. Kincaid presiding, who opened with brief remarks, followed by short addresses from Rev. J. Downing and J. B. Jones and Claudia Bennett, interspersed with singing. Services closed with benediction by Rev. W. W. Evans.

The Central Hotel.

This establishment, which is one of the most favorably situated hosteiries in the city, is undergoing thorough renovation and repairs, and will soon be in tip-top condition. When Col. J. G. Barr, the veteran proprietor, took charge of the hotel some years ago, its fortunes were at a very low ebb; but by his untiring efforts he has brought it up, and it now ranks with the best houses in the country. He has had an experience of over a quarter of a century in the hotel business, and has a nation-wide reputation. Finding the greatly increased business of the house too much of a tax on his energies, he has taken as a partner Mr. James P. Walsh, he has taken as a partner Mr. James P. Walsh, well known for some years past as one of the proprietors of the St. Clair Hotel, and the Central will hereafter be managed by the firm of Barr & Walsh. With the improvements now under way completed, the hotel will be worthy the patronage of everybody. The large corps of servants employed are well drilled and courteous; the parlors and bed rooms are finely furnished and always neatly kept; and the bill of fare always embraces the best of everything obtainable. Mr. Walsh, late of the St. Charles Hotel, will be found in the office; and as he is a model clerk, the traveling public can always rely on the best of treatment at his hands. As many of our business men are tired of the monotony of restaurant meals, arrangements have been made by the proprietors of the Central Hotel to furnish splendid dinners to all who may desire them, at a reasonable price. Give the house a trial, and your own interests will be subserved.

THE CLARK-McCULLY CASE.

Mr. Clark On the Stand—He Tells the Story of the Feud—His Cross-examination, etc.

At the opening of Judge Stowe's Court, yesterday, the case of Robert D. Clark vs. Wm. Frew and others, involving the genuineness of the $25,000 bond signed by James McCully, in favor of Clark, was resumed. The rebutting testimony for the plaintiff was continued.

Messrs. John Heath, Thomas Donnelly, Wm. T. Robb, Wm. Cooper and W. S. Cassidy testified to the genuineness of the signature.

TESTIMONY OF MR. CLARK.

Robert D. Clark was recalled, and after detailing his personal history, said: I first formed the acquaintance of Jas. McCully in 1856; subsequently became intimate with him and that intimacy continued until his death; was frequently in the company of Mr. McCully; often saw him at the market, at our place, at his warehouse and in different parts of the city, and was not at his house more than six or eight times; mostly met him in the city; when I was in the foundry business I had several conversations about a change of business with Mr. McCully; he wanted me to go into the flour business with him, when the firm of James McCully & Co. was dissolved; while in the oil business he advised me to quit it; he wanted me to get into more decent business; he became my security for the rent of our house on Water street; he told me whenever I wanted to use his name I could use it; before I went into the grocery business, he told me I could have his indorsements; about the latter part of 1873, or first part of 1874, I first applied for his indorsement. [Witness then detailed the manner of obtaining the indorsements, which, in three or four cases, had reached $140,000. When he died he was on $45,000 of Clark's notes, unpaid; also on a bond for $30,000, making $75,000 in all.]

THE BOND OF FRIENDSHIP.

Witness continued: Some four or five months before the execution of this bond I was going past Mr. McCully's warehouse on Wood street, when he stopped me and said that he had a little chat; he said he was getting old, and was on my paper for a considerable amount, and that he wanted to make some provision for me, so that if he died I would not have to get another indorser; the rest of the conversation had reference to how I was getting along in business; he lasted only about ten minutes; this was on the stairway, when somebody was coming up and interrupted us, when I went off. Probably about a month later, in the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph office, Mr. McCully indorsed some paper for me, three notes for $5,000 each; he asked me if I had got that paper ready yet; I told him I did not understand that I was to get any; I told him I would get one ready, as it appeared for me; he then repeated the thing over again—he was getting old—substantially the same that he said at the warehouse. Subsequent to that conversation I went to Edgar Cowan, at Greensburg, to consult him. Mr. Cowan was counsel for the firm that sent me to Westmoreland, and I had in the way I got acquainted with him; previous to 1872 I had committed him about affairs of my own. I laid the matter before him; he prepared a paper for me (paper shown); that is the paper, dated May 1, 1873, in my handwriting; I carried this in my pocket for some time afterward, but Mr. McCully said nothing to me about it; I was up at Bingham's factory manager's office; I then took my pocket-book there. When I recovered it, I cut out the names of James McCully and Robert D. Clark for fear I would lose it. On the Saturday before the Wednesday, the 17th of April on which the paper was signed, I saw Mr. McCully in the market house, when he again referred to the subject, and I showed him this paper with the name cut out; he then told me to rewrite it and insert the sum of $25,000, a blank having been left for the sum in the original paper; I prepared this paper and met him on the following Wednesday in the market when I showed it to him.

THE PAPER SIGNED.

He didn't execute it then, but we went to the Diamond Savings bank, where he signed it, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning; we were not there more than from five to ten minutes together that morning, when he signed it. I met him between twelve and one o'clock of the same day on the street; I think I was in his buggy; I was in search of him then; I wanted him to acknowledge a paper (now as my bond identified); Mr. Houston gave me that bond at the store about dinner time; the date was left blank, and also the amount; when I went out to find Mr. McCully then; told him what I wanted and showed him the other one (such as we now produce); I told him I wanted it as the one cancelled; the second bond was executed in the *Dispatch* office; Mr. Heard is witnessed the signatures; Mr. McCully told me then that he had been to the court house filing objections to the taking of his grounds for the water works; I then returned to the store; I filled up the date when Mr. Houston signed at the store at that time; a third bond was executed in the District Court (bond shown, dated 3d of May, 1872); this is the bond there were some informalities in the second bond which occasioned this; the second bond was also withdrawn and cancelled; Mr. McCully became surety in these bonds for my benefit; Mr. Houston had some dividends tied up on Attachments in the Exchange Bank; he wanted them loosened up, and he told me if I could procure bail he would let me have the money; that is the reason the bonds were filed in court; as far as my observation went, Mr. McCully was just as sound in his mind the last year as he was before; I think on the Monday after Mr. McCully died, I first took the paper to Mr. Lockhart; I went to the firm's office to show it to Mr. Frew; he was not there; Mr. Lockhart read it all over; he appeared to be kind of dumfounded; said he "How's this?" he seemed astonished; he then gave me a history of his life, and seemed to think Mr. McCully had given me about half his estate; I told him I thought may be it wasn't that much; I told him I expected him to prove it before the Register; then I didn't want to go out of that office to get testimony of that kind; I showed it to Harper on the next day, but not just at that time; I didn't tell Mr. Harper that the paper was signed either at the M. and M. bank, or Diamond Savings Bank; he may have heard me talking to Major Frew; the next day I saw Major Frew; he read the paper; about that time, Lockhart said to me, I don't think I would like to swear to that signature;" I told him I didn't think he could be questioned in that office. He then asked me a number of questions not in a very friendly way; I told him it was either at the M. and M. Bank or in the Diamond Savings Bank; as he wasn't certain; I told him I was sure about being quite explicit; I did tell Major Frew something about the notes having been given as security for me, but I didn't tell him in that way.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hampton—I was not acquainted with Mr. McCully or any of his relatives in the early part of 1872; was acquainted with him almost right away when I got here—that was in 1857; first saw him on Water street; I became intimate with him; this arose from us always seeing one another; I never was in his employment between 1859 and 1865, or at no time when he wanted me to go with him in the flour business, whenever he had a little chat; he said he was getting old, and was on my paper for a considerable amount, and that he wanted to make some provision for me, so that if he died I would not have to get another indorser; the rest of the conversation had reference to how I was getting along in business; he lasted only about ten minutes; this was on the stairway, when somebody was coming up and interrupted us, when I went off. Probably about a month later, in the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph office; Mr. McCully indorsed some paper for me, three notes for $5,000 each; he asked me if I had got that paper ready yet; I told him I did not understand that I was to get any; I told him I would get one ready, as it appeared for me; he then repeated the thing over again—he was getting old—substantially the same that he said at the warehouse. Subsequent to that conversation I went to Edgar Cowan, at Greensburg, to consult him. Mr. Cowan was counsel for the firm that sent me to Westmoreland, and I had in the way I got acquainted with him; previous to 1872 I had committed him about affairs of my own. I laid the matter before him; he prepared a paper for me (paper shown); that is the paper, dated May 1, 1873, in my handwriting; I carried this in my pocket for some time afterward, but Mr. McCully said nothing to me about it; I was up at Bingham's factory manager's office; I then took my pocket-book there. When I recovered it, I cut out the names of James McCully and Robert D. Clark for fear I would lose it. On the Saturday before the Wednesday, the 17th of April on which the paper was signed, I saw Mr. McCully in the market house, when he again referred to the subject, and I showed him this paper with the name cut out; he then told me to rewrite it and insert the sum of $25,000, a blank having been left for the sum in the original paper; I prepared this paper and met him on the following Wednesday in the market when I showed it to him.

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